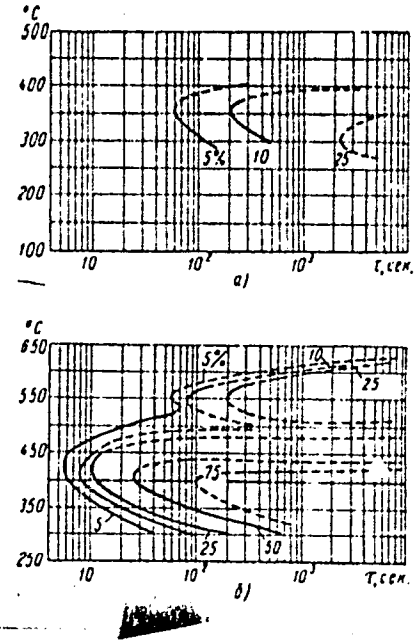
S/129/61/000/003/008/011
E073/E335

Transformation of ....

Fig. 3:



Card 6/6

KRASOTSKAYA, S.N.; APAYEV, B.A.; YAKOVLEV, B.

Effect of alloying elements on the kinetics of isothermal decomposition of residual austenite. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.8:100-107 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steel alloys--Thermal properties)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

[illegible], B. A.; KRASOTSKAYA, E. N.; YAKOVLEV, B. M.

Effect of aluminum, copper, and carbon on carbide formation processes and graphitization during the quenching of hardened steels. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.6:[illegible]-138 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy institut.

AFANAS'EV, B. [illegible] IGOLI, B.V., inzh.; KRASOTSKAYA, S.N., kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

New conditions for the hardening of rapid steel. Trudy GPI 19 no. 1:17-23 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

KRASOTSKIY, A.V.

18 7 1-AE2c

Protection of apparatus against corrosion. K. K. Kil'shtedt, A. V. Krasotskii, I. P. Belousov, Ya. L. Krshizhdel', and A. L. Vasyagin. U.S.S.R. 101,227, Nov. 30, 1955. To preserve the oxide film on the walls of app. in which urea is synthesized from CO_2 and NH_3, O is continuously supplied together with the CO_2. It is supplied either as O or as air in amts. of 0.5–1% of the CO_2. M. Hosch

KRASOTSKIY, A.V.; KOZLOV, L.I.; AZBEL', I.Ya.; DMITRIYEV, S.K.; TITEL'MAN, I.G.; TIMONIN, S.V.

Utilizing the heat of compressed gas to heat boiler feed water. Suggestion by A.V.Krasotskii and others. Prom.energ. 11 no.4:23-25 Ap '56. (Waste heat) (Hot-water supply) (MIRA 9:7)

1. KRASOV, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Collective Farms - Accounting

7. Quarterly financial statement of the collective farm. Kolkh. proizv. 12 no. 10 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

KRASOV, A.F.; KUPRIN, P.A.; ISAKOVICH, D.L.

In the country's steel smelting plants. Metallurg 9 no.5:24-26 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

KRASOV, Anatoliy Pavlovich; TROFIMOV, Arkadiy Alekseyevich; STERLIN, Ya.B., retsenzent; PESKOVA, L.N., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Journal-voucher accounting system on railroads] Zhurnal'no-ordernaia forma ucheta na zheleznykh dorogakh. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 137 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Railroads—Accounts, bookkeeping, etc.)

[illegible], I. V.

[illegible], I. V. = "The economic-geographic characteristics of agriculture in the southern region of Cheliabinsk Oblast." Min Higher Educ USSR. Kolomna State Ped Inst M. I. Kalinin. Kolomna, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Geographical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 22, 1956

KHAZOV, K.M., (USSR)

"Electrophoretic Changes in Serum Protein Fractions Associated with Infection, Immunity and Infectious Allergy."

Report presented at the 9th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

KRASOV, L. I.

KRASOV, L. I. -- "Microflora and Fungus Diseases of Forest and Scrub Soils of Rostov Oblast." Rostov State U imeni V. M. Molotov. Chair of the Systematics of Higher and Lower Plants. Rostov na Donu, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956, pp 102-122, 124

KRASOV, L.I.

A survey of fungus diseases observed on trees and shrubs at the botanical garden of Rostov. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.37:100-103 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Rostov-on-Don--Trees--Diseases and pests)
(Rostov-on-Don--Shrubs--Diseases and pests)
(Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

KRASOV, L.I.

Hydrocortisone therapy in epicondylitis and styloiditis under outpatient conditions. Sov.med. 28 no.7:91-94 Jl '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Poliklinika No.30 (glavnyy vrach T.I.Gumnitskaya) Timiryazevskogo rayona, Moskva.

KRASOV, L.I.

In memory of Luka Illarionovich Volkov, 1886-1963. Bot. zhur. 49 no.9:1372-1374 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Rostov-na-Donu.

KRASOV, L. I.

Hymenomycetes in the Rostov Botanical Garden. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.47:38-41 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Rostov-on-Don—Hymenomycetes)

KRASOV, L.I.

Diseases of trees and shrubs in Rostov-on-Don. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.46:87-90 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Rostov-on-Don--Woody plants--Diseases and pests)

BOBRIYEVICH, A.P.; BONDARENKO, M.N.; GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; KRASOV, L.M.; SMIRNOV, G.I.; YURKEVICH, R.K.; SOBOLEV, V.S., akademik, nauchnyy red.; VERSTAK, G.V., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Diamond deposits of Yakutia] Almaznye mestorozhdeniia IAkutii. Nauchnyi red. V.S.Sobolev. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1959. 526 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Yakutia--Diamonds)

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; KRASOV, L.M.; DUBOTOVKO, Yu.V.; D'YAKOVA, N.I.

Color of Yakutian diamonds. Trudy IAFAN SSSR. Ser.geol. no.6:87-96 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Yakutia--Diamonds)

KRASOV, N.V., inzh.

Sinking precast slips without crosspieces. Transp.stroi. 9 no.9:19-22 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Shipyards--Equipment and supplies)
(Precast concrete construction)

KRASOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, inzh.; BURIN, Nikolay Ivanovich, inzh.; KUDIKINA, Ye., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T., tekhn.red.

[Sectional pier on shell piles] Sbornyi prichal na svaiakh-obolochkakh. Kaliningrad, Kaliningradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 84 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Kaliningrad--Piers)

KRASOV, N.V., inzh.; BURIN, N.I.

Building precast reinforced concrete mooring structures in the Kaliningrad harbor for fishing boats. Transp.stroi. 10 no.1:20-23 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Kaliningrad--Piers)

KRASOV, N.V., insh.; LADYCHENKO, K.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Over-all mechanization of the submarine assembling of precast reinforced concrete slips. Transp.stroi. 10 no.6:26-28 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Svetloye--Shipyards--Equipment and supplies)

KRASOV, N.V., inzh.; KHASKHACHIKH, G.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Underwater assembly of precast slip ways on shell piles. Transp. stroi. 12 no.3:26-30 Mr '62. (MIRA 16:11)

KRASOV, N.V.

Mechanical leveling of underwater stone beds. Transp.stroi. 13 no. 9:27-30 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nachal'nik stroitel'nogo uchastka No.424 tresta Baltmorgidrostroy.

KRASOV, N.P.

Awarded a Second Degree by the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR. Trans. stroi. 13 no.12: 70 D'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Nachal'nik SU-424 tresta Baltmorgidrostroy.

KRASOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Results of observations of the condition of a precast slip during performance. Transp. stroi. 14 no.11:24-26 N '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

KRASOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Underwater assembly of launching ways. Transp. stroi. 15 no.7:19-21 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ACC NR: AP7001401 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0077/0077

INVENTORS: Alekseyenko, A. V.; Berlin, V. M.; Krasov, P. A.; Litvinov, G. I.; Shelkov, V. V.; Oparin, V. I.; Remesnikov, A. I.; Stepanov, S. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: An assembly for welding internal joints of boiler shells. Class 21, No. 187906 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research and Design Engineering Institute of Chemical and Petroleum Apparatus Construction (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut tekhnologii khimicheskogo i neftyanogo apparatostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: welding, welding equipment, welding technology, seam welding

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an assembly for welding internal joints of boiler shells. The assembly consists of a column with a frame mounted upon it. The frame carries an arm with a welding head placed on supporting rollers. To maintain a constant position of the electrode in respect to the seam surface, the welding head and arm are connected to one another by a hinge and a spring (see Fig. 1). The latter assures a constant contact between the rollers and the boiler shell. The welding head is hinged to the bearing rollers which are rigidly connected to one another.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.037-477

ACC NR: AP7001401

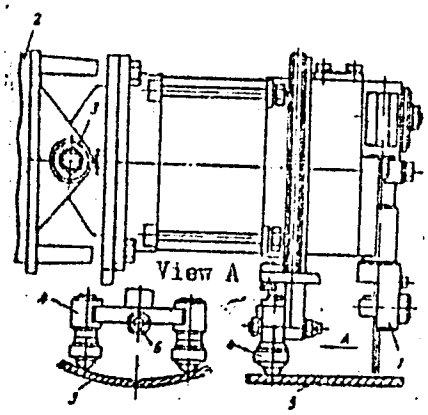


Fig. 1. 1 - welding head; 2 - arm; 3 - arm hinge; 4 - bearing rollers; 5 - boiler shell; 6 - hinge

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 110ct65

Card 2/2

LSAKORIN, B.N.; YAKUBOVICH, I.A.; ZUYEV, G.P.; KRASOV, V.G.; SMIRNOV, V.F.; PIVOVAROV, F.Ya.

Mix-and-settle apparatus for the extraction of uranium and rare metals from aqueous solutions. Atom. energ. 12 no.6:503-513 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Extraction apparatus)

LASKORIN, B.N.; SALAMATOV, I.I.; KRASOV, V.G.; SMIRNOV, V.F.

TSE-60 centrifugal tubular superextractor for the extraction recovery of nonferrous metals. Ekstr.; teor.,prim.,app. no.2.372-378 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

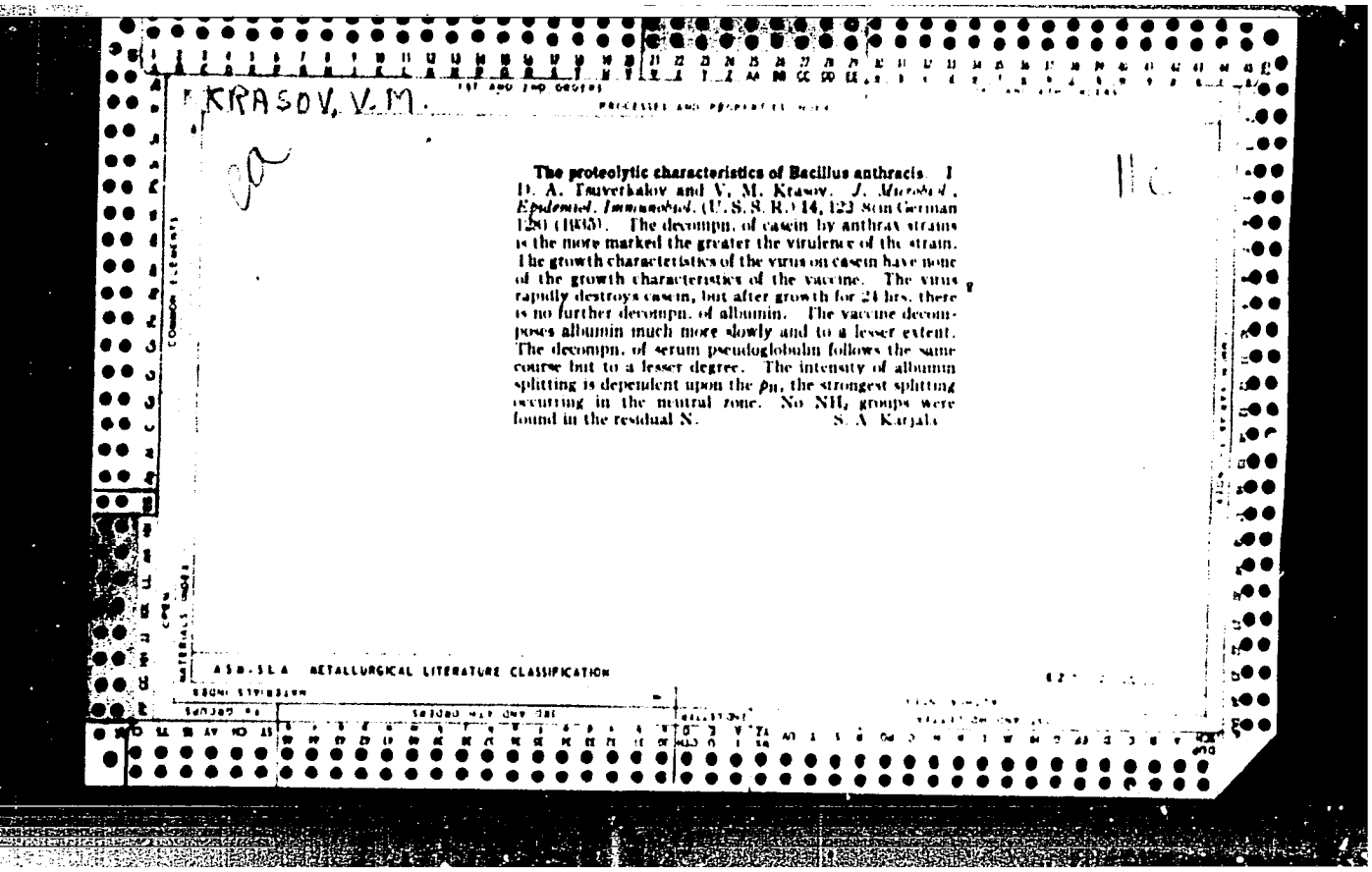
(Nonferrous metals) (Extraction apparatus)

LASKORIN, B.N.; KHLUDENEV, I.K.; SMIRNOV, V.F.; KRASOV, V.G.

Methods for designing a mix-and-settle extractor. Ekstr.; teor.,-prim.,app. no.2:264-283 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Extraction apparatus)

LASKORIN, B.N.; SMIRNOV, V.F.; KRASOV, V.G.

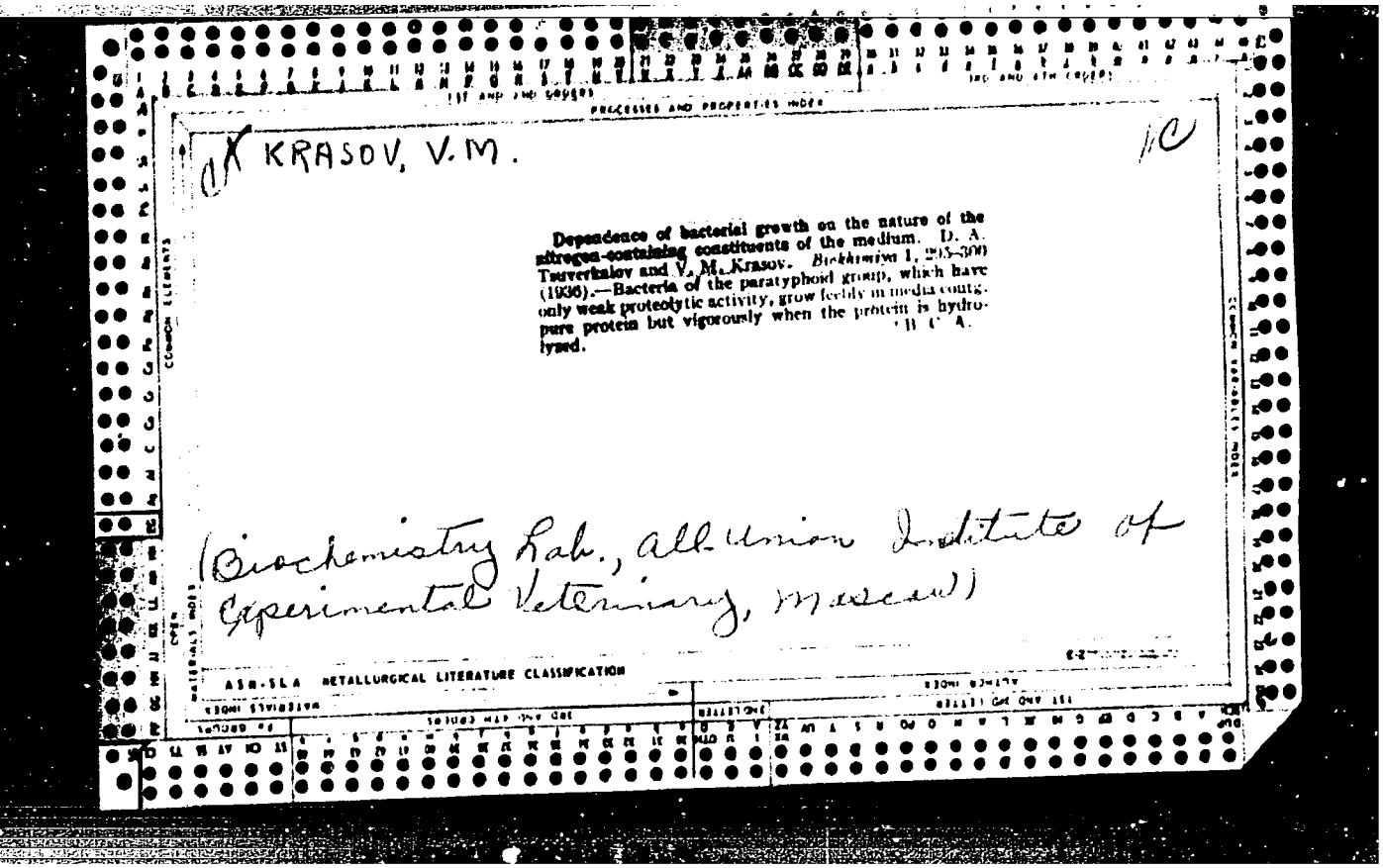
ER-350 countercurrent rotary extractor and means for increasing its efficeincy. Ekstr.; teor.,prim.,app. no.2:361-371 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)
(Extraction apparatus)



KRASOV, V.M.

The proteolytic characteristics of Bacillus anthracis. I D. A. Tsuverkalov and V. M. Krasov. *J. Microbiol., Epidemiol. Immunobiol.* (U.S.S.R.) 14, 123–8 (in German 128) (1937). The decompn. of casein by anthrax strains is the more marked the greater the virulence of the strain. The growth characteristics of the virus on casein have none of the growth characteristics of the vaccine. The virus rapidly destroys casein, but after growth for 24 hrs. there is no further decompn. of albumin. The vaccine decomposes albumin much more slowly and to a lesser extent. The decompn. of serum pseudoglobulin follows the same course but to a lesser degree. The intensity of albumin splitting is dependent upon the p_H, the strongest splitting occurring in the neutral zone. No NH_2 groups were found in the residual N. S. A. Karjala

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KRASOV, V.M.

Dependence of bacterial growth on the nature of the nitrogen-containing constituents of the medium. D. A. Tsuverkalov and V. M. Krasov. *Biokhimiya* 1, 295–300 (1936).—Bacteria of the paratyphoid group, which have only weak proteolytic activity, grow feebly in media contg. pure protein but vigorously when the protein is hydrolyzed. C. A.

(Biochemistry Lab., All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary, Moscow)

KRASOV, V. M.

62/49T49

USSR/Medicine - Polysaccharides Nov/Dec 47
Medicine - Biochemistry

"Properties of Polysaccharose Compounds in Equine Plasma," V. M. Krasov, Biochem Lab, All-Union Inst of Experimental Vet Med, Moscow, 7 pp

"Biokhim" Vol XII, No 6

Boivin's method can be used to isolate equine polysaccharose compounds. Boiling plasma in pepsin and trypsin increases the polysaccharose yield two times. This substance has a very weak antigenic activity. After degradation with phenol (Morgan's method) equine [redacted]

62/49T49

USSR/Medicine - Polysaccharides Nov/Dec 47
(Contd)

polysaccharose can be mixed with other albumin in forming a specific equine antigen.
Submitted 22 Feb 47.

[redacted]

62/49T49

KRASOV, V. M.

KRASOV, V. M., Candidate of Biological Sciences. "Properties of a Polysaccharidic Complex from Plasma of a Horse."

SO: Veterinariya; Vol. 24; No. 9; September 1947; uncl.
TABCON

KRASOV, V. M.

PA 61T58

USSR/Medicine - Animals - Diseases
Medicine - Veterinary Medicine

Jan 1948

"Results of Tests With Brucello-Hydrolisate Used as an Allergic Reagent for Brucellosis Diagnosis," V. M. Krasnov, Candidate Biol Sci, All-Union Inst Experimental Vet, 4 pp

"Veter" No 1

Describes results of tests conducted with two brucellosis allergic reagents: 1) abortin, and 2) brucellisate. Former is more effective on cattle, but brucellohydrolisate is most active, specific, and most modern allergic reagent for brucellosis diagnosis. This reagent does not bring about any harmful after-effects in animals.

61T58

KRASOV, V. M.

The role of polysaccharides in antigen specificity of higher organisms. V. M. Krasov. *Veterinariya* 25, No 1, 28(1948); cf *ibid.* 23, No. 9, 30(1947). Chicken-egg protein yields a polysaccharide which after combination with bacterial protein from *Brucella abortus equi* gives a sharp pptn. reaction with sterile rabbit serum after immunization by the same prepn., and a similar reaction occurs with the egg protein itself. Hence the antigen specificity is associated with the polysaccharide.

G. M. Kosolapoff

KRASOV, V.M.

116

Adsorption of the virus of a typical avian plague. V. M. Krasov. *Veterinariya* 26, No. 9, 34(1949).—Adsorption of the virus by $Al(OH)_3$ varies with different specimens of $Al(OH)_3$, in dependence on pH, concn. of Al, stability of the gel, etc. Max. adsorption of 92% is achieved in some cases. Lowering of $Al(OH)_3$ concn. in the gel below 0.2% lowers the adsorption sharply. Dilu. of the virus specimen increases percentage adsorption, but lowers the absolute amt. of adsorbed protein. The process is reversible and the protein is desorbed by shaking with buffer solns. Preliminary communication without detailed data.

G. M. Kosolapoff

KRASOV, V. M.

USSR/Medicine - Brucellosis
Swine, Diseases
Jul 50

"Allergic Diagnosis of Brucellosis in Swine," V. M. Krasov, Cand Biol Sci, All-Union Inst of Experimental Vet Med, 6 pp

"Veterinariya" No 7

Conducts series of tests on effectiveness of diagnosis of brucellosis by allergic reaction using brucellohydrolyzate, developed at Krasov's institute by Prof D. A. Tsuverkalov, and himself, and brucellizate on various groups of swine. Finds allergic reactions more reliable than agglutination

16lT91

USSR/Medicine - Brucellosis (Contd)
Jul 50

reaction on swine. Finds brucellohydrolyzate to be best preparation for allergic diagnosis of brucellosis in swine and advises using it in conjunction with agglutination reaction. Includes four tables.

16lT91

KRASOV, V. M., Cand. of Biol. Sci.
All-Union Inst. of Exptl. Vet. Med.
"Comparative evaluation of "brucellisat" and "brucellohydrolisat VIEV" in allergy diagnosis of brucellosis in sheep and goats."
SO: Veterinariya 27(3), 1950, p. 23

KRASOV, V. M.

USSR/Medicine - Brucellosis Jul 53
Veterinary

"The Procedure for Administering and Evaluating an Allergy Reaction Using the VIEV Brucello- Hydrolisate Preparation," V.M. Krasov, Cand of Biol Sci, VIEV

Veterinariya, Vol 30, No 7, pp 17-22

Description of the correct procedure for administering the allergy test for brucellosis in domestic animals and interpreting its results. A brief seminar in the proper use of the new domestic prepn by veterinary workers is advocated. Illustrated by photographs.

273T59

KRASOV, V. M.

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. General Problems. R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 101324

Author : Krasov, V. M.
Inst : Kazakh Scientific Research Veterinary Institute.
Title : Using Filter Paper Electrophoretic Methods in Veterinary Medicine.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kazakhsk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, 9, 337-356.

Abstract : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

MEZENCHUK, Ye.A.; KRASOV, V.M.; SPIRIDONOVA, M.I.; KATSOV, L.B.

Change in the blood protein fractions during the treatment of rheumatic fever. Zdrav. Kazakh. 23 no.4:28-32 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent Ye. A. Mezenchuk) Alma-Atinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy - V.M. Krasov) Kazakhskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo veterinarnogo instituta.

NAUMOV, G.A., inzh.; POTAPENKO, B.T. [deceased]; GAGANOV, N.I.; KRASOV, V.Ya.

Assembly of large hollow shore protection units on slips. Gidr. stroi. 34 no.11:6-9 N '63. (MIRA 17:3)

KRASOV, Yu.; SALTYKOV, I.

School of wonders. IUn.tekh. 5 no.7:26-29 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Radio—Apparatus and supplies)
(Models and modelmaking)

GORBACHEVA, V.O.; KRASOVA, I.I.; TOKAREVA, L.G.; POTEMKINA, Z.I.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.

Morphological characteristics of a stabilized capron fiber. Khim. volok. no.3:19-23 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

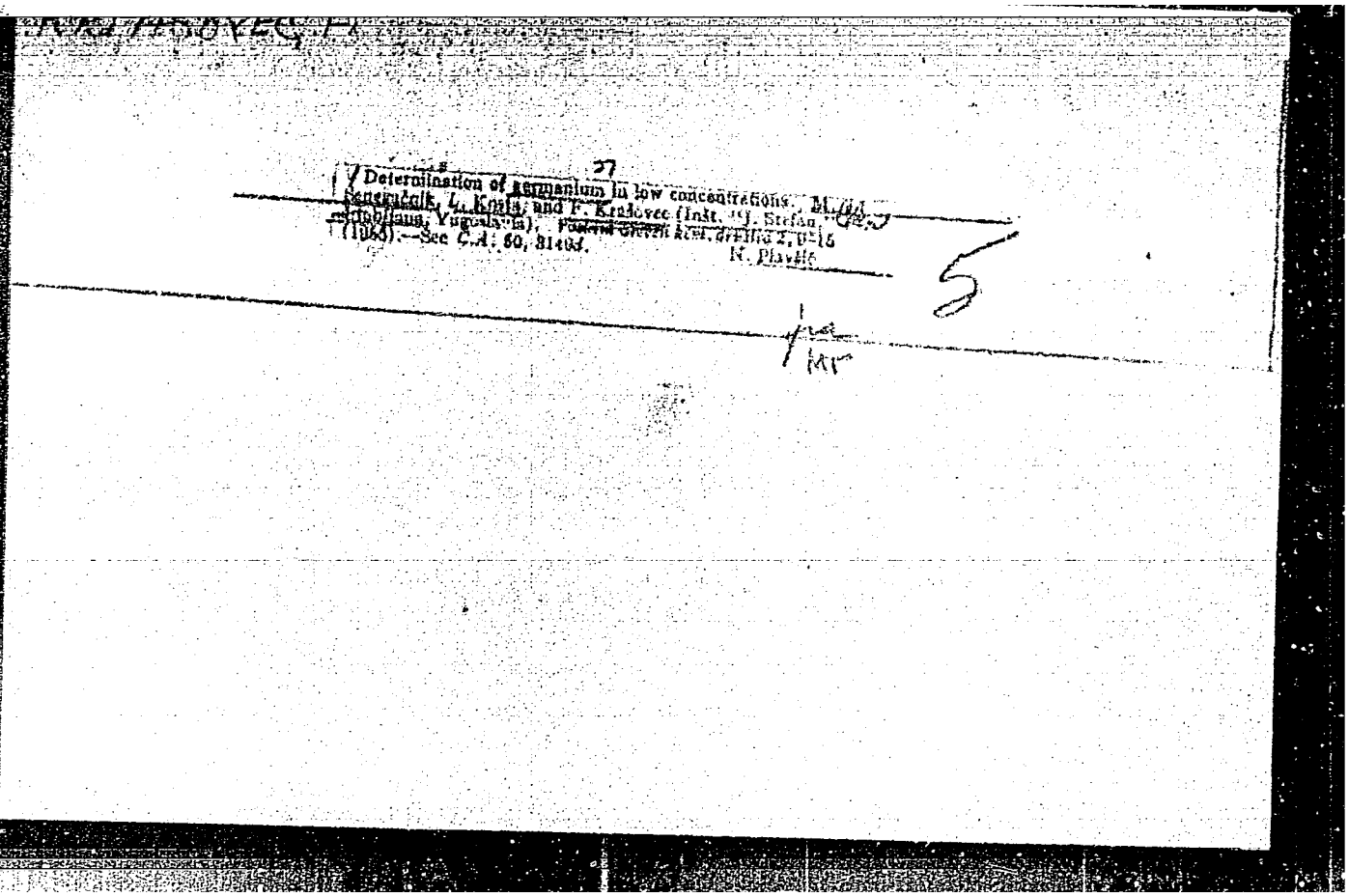
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

KRASOVA, T.K. (Moskva)

Work of the physiotherapy room in a stomatology department. Stomatologiia 39 no.6:60 N-D '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(STOMATOLOGY) (THERAPEUTICS, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

KRASOVA, T.K. (Moskva)

Single-stage treatment of deep dental caries under the control of electro-odontodiagnosis. Stomatologiia 43 no.1:85-86 Ja-F '64



27

Determination of germanium in low concentrations. M. [illegible] Senegačnik, L. Kosta, and F. Kredovec (Inst. "J. Stefan," [illegible] Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). [illegible] Acta, Crystallog. 2, 0-15 (1963).—See C.A. 60, 8140d.

N. Plavšić

5

KRASOVEC, F.

YUGOSLAVIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of High Molecule Substances D-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 3310

Author : Krasovec, F.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Polymolecularity of Specimens of Polyvinyl Chloride Samples with Different Degree of Conversion.

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst, 1956, 3, 203-211

Abstract : Curves are obatained for the distribution of the molecular weight M for polybinyl chloride with various degrees of polymerization. The samples were rid of impurity and separated by partial percipitation from 0.4% solution of tetrahydrofurane. Water was uded as the percipitant. An osmotic and viscosimetric measurement was made of the unseparated samples, and also of the individual fractions. At 20°C, the characteristic viscosity for all specimens with Mn ranging from 20,000 to 120,000 can be represented as $[\eta] = 0.83 \times 10^{-2} M_n^{0.84}$. From the relation between the specific viscosity and the concentration it follows that the polyvinyl chloride molecules in tetrahydrofurane have the forms of rings, which are randomly distri-

Card : 1/1 buted in magnitude and which are penetrable for the solvent.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 3302

Author : Krasovec, F., Peterlin, A.
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Influence of Molecular Weight on Glass Temperature and Related Properties of Polyvinyl Chloride.

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1956, 3, 213-223

Abstract : The authors determine the specific volume, the glass temperature, and the coefficient of thermal expansion of nine fractions of polyvinyl chloride with molecular weight M ranging from 18,600 to 90,000. It is found that the above properties depend on M: the specific volume and the coefficient of thermal expansion increase linearly with increasing 1/M, while the glass temperature diminishes correspondingly. These relations remain the same for homogeneous and for polydispersed specimens, if the data are plotted on a graph as a function of the numerical everage of M. On the basis of the measurements, the authors have calculated tentative coefficients of thermal expansion of the middle and end groups of

Card : 1/1 polyvinyl chloride in the solid and liquid states.

KRASOVEC, F.

Distr: 4E3b/4E2c(j)

Characterization of a vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate copolymer. F. Krašovec (Inšt. "J. Stefan", Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Vestnik Slovens. kemi. društva* 4, 97-104(1957).—A sample of vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate (13%) copolymer was fractionated in 10 fractions ranging from 18,000 to 147,000 mol. wt., and their intrinsic viscosity, mol. wt., and chem. compn. detd. The differential mol. wt. distribution curve showed a narrow distribution with respect to mol. wt. and had a distinct max. at the 35,000 mol. wt. fraction. The chem. compn. of the fractions varied so that their vinyl acetate content decreased the higher the mol. wt. The k' values evaluated by means of the Huggins equation (*C.A.* 37, 19[9]) indicate that in tetrahydrofuran soln. the copolymer mols. represent random coils, penetrable by the solvent. The x values decreased with increasing mol. wt. The relation between intrinsic viscosity and mol. wt. in tetrahydrofuran at 20 ± 0.01° is given by the equation: $[\eta] = 9.59 \times 10^{-3} \times M^{0.61}$, applicable only between the 30,000 and 150,000 mol. wt. range.

N. Plavšić

F. KRASOVEC

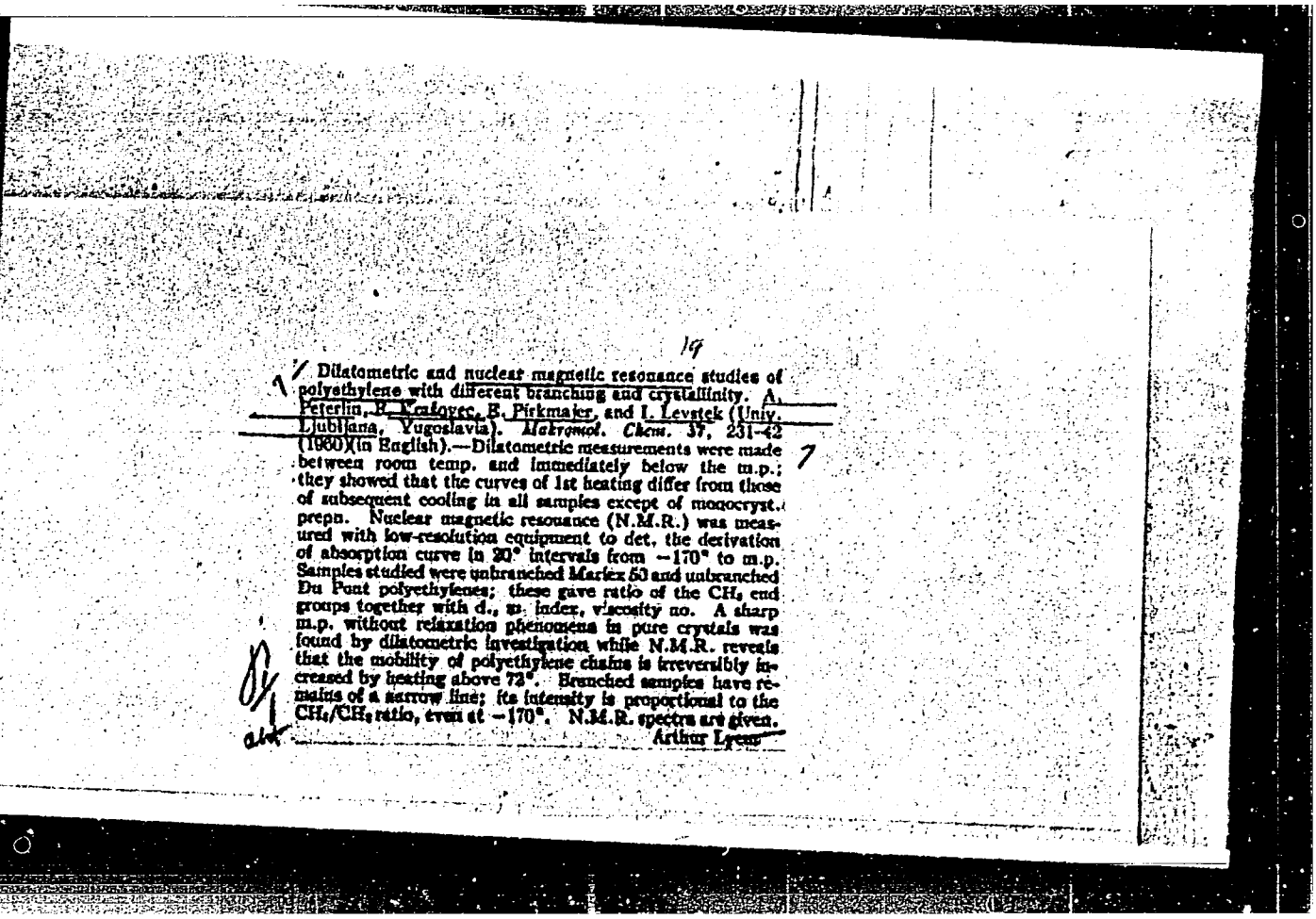
Distr: 4E2c(j)

6
2-May
1

7

Turbidimetric titration of polymer solutions. F. Krašovec, N. Vene, and A. Peterlin. "J. Stefan" Inst. Repts. (Ljubljana) 4, 165-73(1957).—A method of detg. the mol. wt. distribution in unfractionated samples of poly(vinyl chloride) (I) is described. A precipitant (a 9:1 mixt. of gasoline (b.p. 90–105°) and CCl_4) is added gradually to a dil. soln. of I in cyclohexanone. The turbidity of the soln. is measured as a function of the change in the intensity of scattered light. The scattered light is directly proportional to the amount of pptd. polymer, and its dependence on the vol. of added precipitation is detd. The method is calibrated by titrating solns. of homogeneous fractions of known mol. wt., and plotting their soly. curves. From these the relation between the amt. of precipitant added and the mol. wt. are found, making possible the graphical detn. of distribution curves.

Lore L. Holmes



19

Dilatometric and nuclear magnetic resonance studies of polyethylene with different branching and crystallinity. A. Peterlin, P. Vodovnik, B. Pirkmajer, and I. Levstek (Univ. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Makromol. Chem.* 37, 231–42 (1960)(in English).—Dilatometric measurements were made between room temp. and immediately below the m.p.; they showed that the curves of 1st heating differ from those of subsequent cooling in all samples except of monocryst. prepn. Nuclear magnetic resonance (N.M.R.) was measured with low-resolution equipment to det. the derivation of absorption curve in 20° intervals from −170° to m.p. Samples studied were unbranched Marlex 50 and unbranched Du Pont polyethylenes; these gave ratio of the CH_3 end groups together with d., m. index, viscosity no. A sharp m.p. without relaxation phenomena in pure crystals was found by dilatometric investigation while N.M.R. reveals that the mobility of polyethylene chains is irreversibly increased by heating above 72°. Branched samples have remains of a narrow line; its intensity is proportional to the CH_3/CH_2 ratio, even at −170°. N.M.R. spectra are given.

Arthur Lyons

KRASOVEC, Franc, inz., strucni saradnik (Ljubljana, Kosovelova 75)

Polymerization of vinyl chloride with gamma rays. Tehnika Jug 17 no.7:Suppl.: Radioizotopi zrac 1 no.7:1253-1256 Jl '62.

1. Strucni saradnik Nuklearnog instituta "Jozef Stefan", Ljubljana.

KRASOVEC, F.

Influence of the reagents structure on the extraction of lanthanide ions. Croat chem acta 35 no.4:A17-A18 '63.

1. Institute "Jozef Stefan", Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

KRASOVEC,F.

Extraction and separation of metal ions by phosphinic acids; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:492-493 '64

1. The Jozef Stefan Nuclear Institute, Ljubljana.

GORBATOVA, Z., inzhener; KRASOVICH, Ye. V., inzhener.

Underground haulage in the Zhdanov mine. Mast. ugl. 3 no.6: 16 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Karaganda Basin--Mine haulage) (Mine haulage--Karaganda Basin)

KRASOVICH, Ys. V., inzhener.

Metallic flexible supports in Karaganda. Mast.ugl. 3 no.9:12 S '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Karaganda basin—Mine timbering)

GORBATOVA, Z. inzhener; KRASOVICH, Y. V. inzhener

Efficiency workers are developing the mine surface. Mast. ugl. 3 no.12:19 D '54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Karaganda Basin--Coal mines and mining)

KRASOVICH, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; IOFFE, S.Ye., redaktor; SAVICH, M.P., redaktor; OYSTRAKH, V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Creative initiative of innovators; the work practice of A.Akmagambetov's combine brigade at the Gorbachev Mine] Tvorcheskaia initsiativa novatorov; iz opyta raboty kombainovoi brigady A.Akmagambetova shakhty im. Gorbacheva. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 17 p. (Coal mines and mining) (MLRA 9:10)

KRASOVINA, T.S.

FEDOTOVA, A.M.; BRAGINSKAYA, V.P.; KRASOVINA, T.S.

Neuro-humoral dynamics in scarlet fever. Pediatriia, Moskva no.6:34-38 Nov-Dec 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Pathology Division (Scientific Supervisor -- Prof. N. M. Nikolayev) and the Infectious Clinic (Scientific Supervisor -- Honored Worker in Science A. I. Dobrokhotova, Corresponding Member AMS USSR) of the Institute of Pediatrics (Director -- Prof. M. N. Kazantseva), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

KRASOVITOV, V. K.

"The Problem of the Treatment of Scalping," Khirurgiya, No.3, 1948

Chair Operative Surgery, Kuban' Med Inst

KRASOVITOV, Vladimir Konstantinovich.

Kuban State Medical Inst. Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on his defense, 25 October 1954, in the Council of the Military-Medical Order of Lenin Academy imeni Korov, of his dissertation entitled: "Gunshot Injuries of the Pelvo-Femoral Joint."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 12, 28 May 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

KRASOVITOV, V.K.

[Resection of the hip joint] Resektsiia tazobedrennogo sustava. [Krasnodar] Krasnodarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 124 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(HIP JOINT--SURGERY)

KRASOVITOV, V.K., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Surgery for diverticula of the thoracic esophagus. Vest.khir. 77 no.3:103-106 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Krasnodarskogo krayevogo gospitalya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny (nach. I.V.Petrov)

(THORAX, diverticula surg., of thoracic portion)

KRASOVITOV, V.K., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

A new approach in plastic surgery of the perineal section of the cavernous portion of urethra. Urologiia 22 no.3:39-40 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz Krasnodarskogo krasnogo gospitalya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny (nach. I.V.Petorv)

(URETHRA, wounds and inj.
surg. repair of perineal cavernous segment)

KRASOVITOV, Vladimir Konstantinovich, prof.; AGEYENKO, I.A., red.; YEVTUSHENKO, M., tekhn.red.

[Late results of gunshot wounds of the hip joint] Otdalennye rezul'taty ognestrel'nykh povrezhdenii tazobedrennogo sustava. Maikop, Adygeiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 196 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(HIP JOINT--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KRASOVITOV, V. K., prof.

On the problem of the interpretation of indications for radical surgery in cancer of the lung. Khirurgiia, Sofia 14 no.2/3:149-152 '61.

1. Katedra po operativna khirurgiia na Meditsinskiia institut, Kuban.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS surg) (PNEUMONECTOMY)

KRASOVITOV, V.K. (Krasnodar, ul. Krasnaya, d.33, kv.73)

Congenital absence of the pericardium. Grud. khir. 5 no.2: 109-110 Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

VOLOVICH, N.I.; KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.; MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; EDEL'SHTEYN, R.I.; SAVITSKAYA, E.K.; PARKHOMENKO, L.I.; DERKACH, V.S., professor, direktor; ZIMINA, O.I.; SOKOLOV, G.S.; ISTOMINA, I.D.; GORDIYENKO, Ye.G.; KLYUCHNIKOVA, L.Sh.; NADTOKA, V.L.; KOCHINA, V.N.; AVTONOMOVA, L.V.; BEREZUB, L.G.; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.; BELAYA, O.S.; SAVCHENKO, A.M.

Study of efficacy of the enteral immunization against dysentery. Authors' abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:27 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. I.I.Mechnikova v Khar'kove. (Dysentery)

ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; STAROBINETS, G.M.; SHULICHENKO, A.I.; ROMASHKO, Yu.V.; KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.

Experience in cupping foci of epidemic hepatitis in children's preschool establishments. Vop.virus. 7 no.6:724-725 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova, Ukrainskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Khar'kovskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemilogicheskaya stantsiya.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.

VOLOVICH, N.I.; KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; PETRENKO, M.D.; ZHUK, A.S.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, L.N.; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.

Studies on the efficiency of enteral immunization against dysentery with poly-antigen immunogen; aughors' abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.8:32-33 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (dir.kandidat biologicheskikh nauk G.P.Cherkas) i Khark'kovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach A.I.Stul'nikov)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, prevention and control, *poly-antigen immunogen)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES, *poly-antigen immunogen in prev. of bacillary dysentery)

KRASOVITSKAYA, M.L.

Articles on public health received by the editor: State of sanitation in Izhevsk. Gig. i san. 23 no.12:75 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(ISHEVSK--SANITATION)

KRASOVITSKAYA, R.M.

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No.2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow, Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Resnetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 123 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch of this institute; VNIIK - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from MGIMIP - Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955; VNIIFTRI - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physicotechnical and Radio-engineering Measurements) in Moscow; KhGIMIP - Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Kharkov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NGIMIP - Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Standard Optical Pyrometers for Measuring Temperatures up to 6000° C 76

Krasovitskaya, R.M. (KhGIMIP). Investigation of Radiation Pyrometers in Order to Increase the Accuracy of Their Calibration 77

Kandyba, V.V., V.A. Kovalevskiy, Ye. A. Ivanenko, G.L. Iosel'son, and P.I. Ivanov (KhGIMIP). Using Objective Photometry in the Reproduction of Temperature Scales by the Optical Method in the 1063-3600° C Temperature Range 77

Lapina, E.A. (VNIIM). Designing and Studying Standard Tungsten Pyrometer Lamps 78

Lapina, E.A., A.N. Gordov, and I.I. Kirenkov (VNIIM). Designing a Standard Color Pyrometer 79

Gordov, A.N., I.I. Kirenkov, and E.A. Lapina (VNIIM). Developing a New Method of Checking Optical Pyrometers 79

Card 16/27

S/126/60/010/006/006/022
E193/E483

11.3600 also 2308

AUTHORS: Kantor, P.B., Krasovitskaya, R.M. and Kisel', A.N.

TITLE: Determination of Enthalpy and Specific Heat of Beryllium in the 600 to 2200°K Temperature Range

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.6, pp.835-837

TEXT: Using twice-distilled beryllium, the present authors measured the enthalpy H of specimens of this metal in the solid state (600 to 1560°K), in the region of the solid → liquid transformation, and in the liquid state (1560 to 2166°K). From the experimental data, the coefficients of the equations for H and specific heat C_p of beryllium, were determined by the method of consecutive approximations. The appropriate equations for the solid state are given by

$$H_T - H_{298.16} = 4.322T + 1.09 \times 10^{-3} T^2 - 1490 \text{ cal/g·at} \quad (1)$$

$$C_p = 4.322 + 2.18 \times 10^{-3} T \text{ cal/°C g·at} \quad (1a)$$

(600 - 1560°K)

Card 1/2

S/126/60/010/006/006/022
E193/E483

Determination of Enthalpy and Specific Heat of Beryllium in the 600 to 2200°K Temperature Range and for the liquid state by

$$H_T - H_{298.16} = 6.079T + 2.569 \times 10^{-4} T^2 + 1327 \text{ cal/g at} \quad (2)$$

$$C_p = 6.079 + 5.138 \times 10^{-4} T \text{ cal/°C g at} \quad (2a)$$

(1560 - 2200°K)

The melting point of beryllium was found to be 1557 ± 5°K. the latent heat of melting being 3520 ± 80 cal/g at. The results of the present investigation were in close agreement with those obtained by L.Losanna (Ref.3). There are 1 figure 1 table and 7 references: 3 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1960

Card 2/2

26341
S/076/61/035/007/011/019
B127/B102

15.2630

AUTHORS: Krasovitskaya, R. M., Kantor, P. B., Kan, L. S., Kandyba, V. V., Kutsyna, L. M., and Fomichev, Ye. N.

TITLE: Determination of enthalpy and specific heat of boron oxide in the range 1000-2200°K

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1961, 1499-1501

TEXT: The authors studied a sample prepared by the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev). In order to dry the preparation which contained 0.01-0.02% Mg and water, it was slowly heated within 7-8 hr to 600-700°C at a pressure of 10^{-2} mm Hg. It was kept for about 5 hr at this temperature. A formation of bubbles was initially observed which ceased during heating. The sample was then heated up to 1000°C, during one hour, and looked then like colorless transparent glass. Investigation was carried out by means of a massive calorimeter

Card 1/4

Determination of enthalpy and specific ...

which consisted of an aluminum block 30 kg with lateral Pt-resistance thermometer. The aluminum block was hermetically enclosed in a vessel which was connected with a vacuum system. Cooling was performed by a double water jacket kept at 25 ± 0.05°C. A vacuum furnace was used for heating, consisting of an electric heater (a graphite tube of 600 mm length and 45 mm diameter), which was surrounded by coaxially arranged cylindric screens of graphite, tantalum, molybdenum and steel. The temperature was measured by means of a Pt-Rh-Pt thermocouple and an optical ЭОП-51 (EOP-51) pyrometer. Visual readings were made through a window in the furnace. The error of temperature measurement did not exceed 0.1% up to 1700°K and 0.3% up to 2300°K. The apparatus was evacuated to 10^{-4} mm Hg and then filled with argon (15-20 mm Hg) during the experiment. The ampuls were made from platinum which does not react with B_2O_3 up to 1650°K. Molybdenum was also suitable.

At temperatures above 1600°K the argon pressure was increased to 600-700 mm Hg. The results of measurement are summarized in the Table. The following interpolation formula was used: $H_T - H_{298.16} = 30.54T - 11920$ cal/mole and $C_p = 30.54$ cal/mole·degree (1000-2150°K). There are 1 table and

Card 2/4

9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 4: K. Keller, Contributions to the data of theor. Metallurgy, X, 1949. Ref. 2: I. C. Southard: J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 63, 3147, 1941.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1959

Card 3/4

KRASOVITSKAYA, S. YE. DECEASED 1962/5
C' 1961

SEE ILC

CHEMISTRY
(PATHOLOGY)

USSR/Chemistry - Corrosion Feb 51

"Brief Communication: Effect of the Concentration of Acids on Their Aggressiveness With Respect to Carbon Steels," S. A. Balezin, T. I. Krasovitskaya

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 2, pp 197-202

Studied rate at which 8 steels contg different amt of C, Si, Mn, P, S, Cu were dissolved by H_2SO_4, HCl, and CH_3COOH. From Novikov's formula derived quant relation $o = K \cdot a^n$ for wide range of concn of above acids, where o is rate of corrosion, a is activity of acid, K and n are const n = 0.67 for H_2SO_4, 0.85 for HCl, 0.33 for CH_3COOH.

[redacted] 177T18

CA

9

The effect of the concentration of acids upon their attacking carbon steels. S. A. Balezin and I. I. Kravtsova. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 213–17(1951)(Engl. translation).— The relationship between the concn. of acids and the soln. of steels was investigated with 8 different steels with C between 0.05 and 0.9% and Si, Mn, P, S, Cu in varying amts. and can be expressed by the formula $\rho = Ka^n$, where K and n are consts. When steel is dissolved in H_2SO_4, K rises from 25.39 to 53.5 with rising % C, in HCl from 1.88 to 4.50, and in CH_3COOH from 0.033 to 0.285. The values of n are 0.07, 0.85, and 0.33, resp., for the 3 acids, a is the activity coeff. of the acid.

M. Hartenheim

SOV/137-58-9-19494

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 194 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krasovitskaya, T.I.

TITLE: The Dissolution of Metals in Acids (Rastvoreniye metallov v kislotakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. rabot, Mosk. lesotekhn. in-t, 1957, Nr 5, pp 38-51

ABSTRACT: A review is adduced on the mechanism of the dissolution of metals in acids and the mechanism of the action of inhibitors in acid media. Theories on the retardation of cathodic and anodic processes of acid corrosion are set forth. Bibliography: 33 references.

F.S.

1. Metals--Separation 2. Metals--Corrosion 3. Corrosion--Theory

Card 1/1

S/844/62/000/000/087/129
D423/D307

AUTHOR: Krasovitskaya, T. I.

TITLE: An experiment to modify wood by polymerization of monomer-impregnated wood under the action of γ radiation

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 511-515

TEXT: The work was undertaken in view of the importance of determining the stability to radiation of certain materials used in nuclear energy technology. Air-dried samples of birch plywood were subjected to γ radiation from a Co^{60} source with an activity of 16,500 g-equiv.Ra at a dosage of 500 r/sec, in a volume of 500 ml, at room temperature. Stability of the wood was affected only at doses in excess of 10^6r. At 200 x 10^6 r the wood crumbled between the fingers, owing to destruction of the cellulose macromolecules. Further samples were impregnated with styrene and acrylonitrile, wrapped in cellophane and irradiated. At doses of 5 and 6 x 10^6 r the

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S/844/62/000/000/087/129
D423/D307

stability of samples impregnated with styrene was higher, and those impregnated with acrylonitrile lower than that of the controls. Evidence was obtained that during irradiation not only polymerization of the monomers (filling-in the cavities in the wood structure) but chemical interaction also occurred between the components of the wood and the monomers or polymers. It was shown that styrene actually is partly linked chemically to the wood (i.e. grafted). The percentage of grafted styrene increased with increased dosage. It was also shown that absorption of water by irradiated samples impregnated with styrene was of the same order as the controls, except for samples irradiated at 10×10^6 r. For samples impregnated with acrylonitrile, absorption of water was 30 - 60% less than that of the controls. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy lecotekhnicheskiy institut (Moscow Forestry-Engineering Institute)

L 8786-65 EWT(1)/EPA(b)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWA(d) Pq-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pg-4 ASD(a)-5/
AFMDC/SSD/AFETR/AFTC(a)/ESD(t)/Pb-4 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP4043491 S/0293/64/002/004/0532/0538 B

AUTHOR: Aleksakhin, I. V.; Kompaniyets, E. P.; Krasovskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Routes of one-day artificial Earth satellites

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 4, 1964, 532-538

TOPIC TAGS: one day Earth satellite, artificial Earth satellite, circular orbit projection, Earth satellite route, route parameter

ABSTRACT: The projections on the surface of the Earth of circular orbits of one-day artificial Earth satellites are analyzed under the assumption that the satellite is influenced only by the Newtonian gravitational field of the Earth. These projections are closed curves for which the following equations are derived:

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 + \arcsin\left(\frac{\operatorname{tg}\varphi}{\operatorname{tg} i}\right) - \arcsin\left(\frac{\sin\varphi}{\sin i}\right),$$

where λ is the geographical longitude, λ_0 is the longitude of the ascending node of the orbit, φ is the geocentric latitude, and i is the inclination of the orbit. With this equation, projection curves are

Card 1/2

L 8786-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043491 O

traced for λ_g = 30° E, 150° E, and 90° W and for i values in the interval $0° \leq i \leq 180°$. These curves have the form of a lemniscate with its center of symmetry on the equator. For the study of the characteristic features of these curves, the following parameters are introduced: λ_c, the longitude of the center of symmetry; φ_{max}, the maximal value of the latitude attainable on the projection; and $(\Delta\lambda)_{max}$, the maximal value of the longitudes, equal to $2(\lambda-\lambda_c)$. Working formulas for determining these parameters are derived when λ_k, φ_k, A_k (longitude, latitude and azimuth) of the terminal point of the projection of a powered-flight trajectory on the Earth are known. Orig. art. has: 38 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Aug63 ATD PRESS: 3106 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SV NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KRASOVITSKIY, A. I.

AID P - 1389

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 16/30

Author : Krasovitskiy, A. I., Eng.

Title : Remodeling the watertube supports of an economizer of a high-pressure boiler

Periodical : Elek. Sta., 2, 47-49, F 1955

Abstract : The author describes a case of remodeling the supports of an economiser of a TP-170-type boiler manufactured by the Taganrog Boiler Plant. 8 drawings

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

KRASOVITSKY, A.I.

AID P - 2537

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 21/32

Author : Krasovitskiy, A. I., Eng.

Title : Mounting and operation of centrifugal cinder catchers of the VTI Design (All-Union Heat Engineering Institute)

Periodical : Elek sta, 6, 48-51, Je 1955

Abstract : The article reports on the device installed in 1953, on a boiler of the TP-170-1 type, either using or which uses anthracite culm for fuel. The characteristics and operational data of the cinder catcher as well as its defects are discussed in great detail. Tables with data are presented. Some operational defects are pointed out. One diagram.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KRASOVITSKIY, A.I., inzhener.

Redesigning a system of hydraulic ash removal. Elek.sta. 28 no.8:69 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Boilers)

KRASOVITSKIY, A.I., inzhener; TRUSOV, S.I., inzhener.

Changing the system of pulverized fuel preparation using an intermediate bunker. Elek.sta. 28 no.9:82-83 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Coal, Pulverized)

[illegible], Aksentiy Il'ich; [illegible], A.A., inzh., retsenzent; YEVDOKIMOV, N.I., nauchn. red.; [illegible], E.K., red.

[Modern machine shop ships] Sovremennye suda-masterskie. Leningrad, "Sudostroenie," 1964. 249 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.

5

The product of reduction of 6-nitrodiphenic acid. B. M. Krasovitskii, D. G. Pervushova, and K. K. Babiyak (Kharkov State Univ.). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 18, 97–101 (1952)(in Russian); cf. Schmidt and Kampf, *Ber.* 36, 3738(1903). — When 6-nitrodiphenic acid is reduced according to S. and K. the resulting product m. 285°, and not higher as reported by them. The material cannot be diazotized and is not 6-aminodiphenic acid, but *phenanthridone-4-carboxylic acid* (I). The *Ag salt* was analyzed and the result corresponds to this structure; HNO_2 regenerates the original acid. I prepd. from HN_3 and fluorenone-4-carboxylic acid has properties identical with the above. When 6-nitrodiphenic acid is reduced with $Na_2S_2O_4$, the product, m. 327°, forms a Ag salt having the compn. of I Ag salt; possibly another isomer of I is formed in this instance.

G. M. Kosolapoff

RP

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KRASOVITSKII, B. M.

Azo dyes, derivatives of anilides of diphenic acid. B. M. Krasovitskii and E. S. Khotin-kii (A. M. Gorkii State Univ., Kharkov). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 18, 183-203(1952) (in Russian).—Azo dyes prepd. from substituted anilides of diphenic acid are described; these show good light and weather stability. Comparison of color of these dyes with corresponding ones derived from BzOH indicates that doubling the size of the central unit does not significantly affect the color and other dye properties. Introduction of Br atoms into the 5,5'-positions does not have much effect on the color. Reduction with $Na_2S_2O_4$ of *m*- and *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4NHBz$ gave 45-50% of the corresponding *N*-benzoylphenylenediamines, which were converted to azo dyes by coupling with a series of naphtholsulfonic acids for comparison purposes with the derivs. of the diphenic acid series. Condensation of *o,o'*-$(C_6H_4COCl)_2$ with nitroanilines in C_6H_6, followed by reduction with $Na_2S_2O_4$ gave 40-5% *m*- and *p*-aminoanilides of diphenic acid. These were coupled with 2-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid, 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid, 2-naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid, 1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, and 1-amino-8-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, in alk. medium. The resulting dyes did not differ in color or in abs. spectra from the corresponding acids derived from BzOH. Both series of dyes showed very little direct affinity for cotton. All gave yellow-orange to red-violet shades to acid-dyed wool, with abs. max. 480-535 mμ. The coupling product of diphenic acid *m*-aminoanilide with 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid had abs. max. 490 mμ; that with 1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid had abs. max. 520 mμ; that with 1-amino-8-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid had abs. max. 530 mμ. The 2nd dye after chrome treatment changed its color to green. Ice colors formed on cotton with Azotol A ranged from red to brown. Dyes with 3-hydroxyphenanthrene coupling agent were more deeply colored than those with 2-naphthol. The dye from coupling of the *m*-aminoanilide of diphenic acid with 3-hydroxyphenanthrene had abs. max.

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515 mμ; that derived from 2-naphthol had abs. max. 490 mμ. These were insol. in alkalies as expected. Coupling diazotized aminoanilides of diphenic acid or BzOH with 1-naphthol, 2-chloro-1-naphthol, or 4-bromo-1-naphthol gave *p*-hydroxy azo dyes, the 1st 2 of which were unstable in alkali, while the last case gave a dye insol. in alkali, since the coupling took place in the 2-position of naphthol; the abs. max. of these 3 dyes were, resp., 480 mμ, 505 mμ, and 500 mμ. Condensation of diphenic anhydride with *m*- or *p*-nitroanilines in C_6H_6 gave 85–6% of the corresponding nitromonoanilides, which with $Na_2S_2O_4$ were reduced to 50–60% of the corresponding *m*- and *p*-aminoanilides, isolated as HCl salts. These were dissolved in 10% Na_2CO_3, treated with $NaNO_2$, and the mixts. added to a large excess of coned. HCl; the diazotized substances were coupled with the same components as are listed above. The resulting dyes gave yellow-orange to red-violet colors on wool. Abs. max. of EtOH solns. of the dyes from mono-*m*-aminoanilide (I) of diphenic acid with 2-naphthol is about 500 mμ, as is that of the corresponding dianilide; with *p*-amino coupling agent the abs. max. was about 490 mμ. I coupled with 2-naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 480 mμ; the *p*-amino deriv., abs. max. 500; I with 2-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 480 mμ; the *p*-amino analog has abs. max. 495 mμ; I with 1-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 490; *p*-amino analog 510; I with 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 490; *p*-amino analog 510; I with 1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 520; *p*-amino analog 530; I with 1-amino-8-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 530; *p*-amino analog 535 mμ. Chrome treatment dulls the colors of these dyes but makes them somewhat deeper on wool, with an increase of fastness. Bromination of phenanthrenequinone, followed by oxidation gave 5,5'-dibromodiphenic acid, which was converted to the respective bis(*o*-aminoanilide) and mono-*m*- and *p*-aminoanilides; the last 2 was diazotized by means of nitrosylsulfuric acid, the last 2 were diazotized as described above by conventional methods. These coupled with the components listed above produced azo dyes that dyed wool from orange to red-violet shades with considerable fastness. Chrome treatment deepened their colors and increased fastness, with some loss in brightness. Ice colors formed by coupling on cotton with azotols gave red colors. The abs. max. of these dyes lie within 3 mμ of those of the unsubstituted analogs.

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